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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 24, 1901.

A NOTABLE DAY.

Pioneers Day has been observed as a general holiday (newspaper people of course excepted). There has been no formal celebration in this city in the usual old time fashion, but the Mutual Improvement associations have joined in the parade and exercises arranged by the street fair committee, and the crowds of visitors that throng the town, with the decorations and illuminations show that the memorable day is not forgotten.

When we think that it is but little over half a century since the Pioneers, after their weary march of more than a thousand miles, came down through the canyon into this valley, then a wilderness with not a sign of civilized life to vary the desert landscape, the parched ground blistering in the rays of the fierce sun, no shelter from its scorching heat, no spot inviting for a habitation, all silent, desolate and forbidding, and now gaze upon the transformation, not only here but throughout the domain of this flourishing and splendid State, wonder and admiration are followed by gratitude and praise, and we exclaim, what hath not God wrought in the midst of the mountains!

The discerning mind will also see in the order, skill, labor, enterprise and determination displayed in the building of this city and State, evidences of a directing mind and of united and persistent toil, that are worthy of due credit, and that command the respect and veneration of just people for the founders of this commonwealth. This day ought to be commemorated perpetually. The pioneers should never be forgotten. The monument at the head of Main street should be a sign of the memorial in the hearts of the people, and this day should be the great holiday of the State, as Independence day is of the great nation of which we form a part.

Few of the original number that formed the first company of Pioneers remain on earth. Among those who came with President Brigham Young in the journey of 1846, was President Lorenzo Snow, who was captain of a company that crossed the great plains in that eventful year. He is still with us and is the chief guest today. In his 87th year he is active in mind and body, and the people gathered here delight to do him honor and hail his presence with joy.

The Deseret News greets all the old veterans with acclaim. May they enjoy their remaining years to the full, and feel that their travels and toils are appreciated. They were the advance guard of a host, and they led the way to the grand results of human faith and energy, under divine inspiration, that we witness today. God bless the Pioneers of '47 and '48, and all who helped to lay the foundation of our glorious State, and may they live for ever in the hearts of a grateful people!

THE MISSION TO JAPAN.

Tonight the missionaries to Japan are to start from this city on their way to the Orient. Apostle Heber J. Grant is in charge, and his associates are Elders Horace S. Esgen, Louis A. Kelsch and Alvin O. Taylor. They have a peculiar task before them. They go to a nation with whose language, habits, laws, customs and opinions they are unfamiliar. On these points they have everything to learn. Their trust, however, is in God. They have been called to the work, and they go in faith in the usual spirit of "Mormon" missionaries.

There are differences between this mission and others that will be readily perceived. Throughout Christendom there is some faith in the God of the Bible, and in Jesus Christ His beloved Son. The Holy Scriptures are received, in theory at least, as containing His word. To the Japanese all this will have to be introduced almost as new doctrine. There are a few professing Christians among them, belonging to different sects, but the masses of the people are either Buddhists or Shintoists, and the religious sentiment that animates millions in Christendom, does not in the same way or to the same degree prevail among them. These conditions added to the difficulties of the language, manners and observances already mentioned, make the mission one of peculiar character to our brethren.

The gospel they carry is to every nation, kindred, tongue and people. Hitherto success has been achieved almost entirely among those who have the blood of Israel to a greater or less extent. We do not know whether there is any among the Japanese. Apparently they are descendants of Japhet rather than of Shem. But the Gentiles as well as Israel, and eventually the Jews, must have an opportunity of hearing and receiving the glad tidings of the last dispensation, and our brethren are entrusted with the important work of turning the key for the opening of the Kingdom to that peculiar nation, in which there has been in recent years no remarkable awakening.

We invoke upon our brethren the spirit of the latter-day work in rich abundance, and hope they will be pri-

villeged to see some fruits of their labors. They will certainly prepare the ground and sow the seed with diligence and in faith, but it is only God who can give the increase. We wish them a pleasant and prosperous journey, and assure them that they will have the prayers of thousands for their safety and success.

MRS. KRUGER'S DEATH.

The death at Pretoria, of Mrs. Kruger, which was announced a few days ago, seems to have rekindled the hope in certain circles in Great Britain, that the Boer war will be brought to a speedy termination. It is supposed that the death of the former president of the Transvaal, will crush his heart and break his will, to the extent that he will submit to the inevitable and give order to his commanders in the field to lay down their arms. But so far there has been no sign of submission.

The death of Mrs. Kruger is undoubtedly another of the sad consequences of the war in Africa. She, together with the wife of the acting president, Schalk-burger, was held a prisoner at Pretoria. It is known that the British held in various camps 27,711 women and 43,075 children, besides 14,624 men, and that during the month of June, 63 men, 128 women, and 576 children died in these camps. These terrible figures justify the conclusion that Mrs. Kruger was one of the victims of the concentrated system. Queen Victoria, it was said, was hastened to her grave by worry over the African situation. No wonder, if Mrs. Kruger's constitution, too, should give way under the terrible strain.

The deceased was the second wife of the ex-president, the first wife having died after only a few months of married life. She was somewhat younger than her husband. She is described as a typical Boer woman, doing most of her own housework, and saving in the extreme. She was the mother of sixteen children. She is said to have been very much loved, almost idolized by her husband and the people. That she died in captivity, and so far from her husband, adds to the pathos of the case. Much sympathy is expressed for the old exile in Holland, both by friend and foe.

LOOK TO THE DIET.

The editor of Health Culture advises those who "cannot stand the heat" to reform their diet. He believes that much of the discomfort experienced is due rather to overfeeding than to the high temperature. In the tropical regions, he says, the frugal rice-fed and fruit-fed natives labor under the broiling sun, while the Europeans over-fed, overstimulated and worrying, seek the shade and often die in the heat.

Reasoning from these well known facts, the magazine referred to says: "Breakfast, luncheon or supper may consist of fruit alone, or of fruit with bread, or of cereal with stewed fruit and bread if desired. There is a popular belief to the effect that 'cereals are heating.' Let those who believe this take their cereals without the milk, cream or sugar, which have been the real 'heaters' and they will realize that they have been in error regarding the cereals, which are among the most valuable of foods. The best cereal for summer is boiled rice, served with stewed fruit or fruit juice. Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, pineapples, currants, cherries and all the berries are perfectly adapted for this purpose. In some cases it is well to add a little lemon juice to the syrup. The less sugar used the better.

"As to the principal meal (dinner), it should be borne in mind that variety of foods is, for many reasons, a cause of difficulty. It tempts overfeeding and renders decomposition within the body almost a certainty. Dinner may consist of peas, beans or lentils, baked potatoes, boiled rice or other cooked vegetables; salad, fruit and bread. This makes five articles. Fruit may be regarded as one. In order to get the best results a still further simplification may be advisable. Omit the cooked vegetable, omit the bread and make the meal of peas, beans or lentils, salad and fruit. This will be found to be most sustaining and palatable and a positive boon to the man who 'can't stand the heat.'

"The salad may be made up of any fresh green leaves in season, with tomato, if desired, dressed with olive oil and lemon juice.

"Meat, milk, cream, cheese, eggs and all animal foods are heating, so are all highly seasoned dishes. Those who experience much discomfort in warm weather will find it well to greatly reduce the amount of meat taken—better still, to take no meat at all—substituting beans, peas or lentils.

Too much indulgence in 'summer drinks' is also said to be dangerous, particularly if they are ice cold. Coffee, tea and alcoholic liquors are also to be avoided. Fresh water is the best tonic and the safest stimulant. It should be applied freely, outwardly and inwardly. In other words, if the habits of life are regulated in accordance with the precepts of nature, there is little danger of any evil consequences to the human system from a temperature which is normal in many regions of the earth.

MISSIONS CRITICIZED.

A great deal has been said during the last few years about the great and noble work done by missionaries in pagan lands, and about their right to government protection, even at the cost of war operations. There is, however, another side to this matter, and that side is presented by a writer in the London Reynolds's Newspaper, who is extensively quoted in the Literary Digest of July 20. The writer sets forth, after a thorough examination of the subject, the enormous cost of missionary enterprises as conducted in the world, and also the discouraging results.

The writer shows that the good people of Great Britain contribute to one society alone—the Church Missionary Society—a little over \$2,000,000 annually. The sum of \$129,000 is spent in collecting the money, and the administration of the funds costs \$75,500. Nineteen clergymen receive salaries as secretaries, aggregating \$27,160. The London Missionary Society has an income of about \$150,168 (\$750,840) yearly, while its foreign secretary, the Rev. M. Wardlaw Thompson, receives \$300 (about \$1,000) per annum, and others receive "proportionately large amounts." The missionary income of the Wesleyan Methodists for 1899 amounted to \$133,690 (about \$668,450), out of which four

ministerial secretaries received "large salaries" in addition to extra charges for "children, rent, rates, taxes, house bill, house repairs, and replacement of furniture, coal, gas, etc.," amounting to about as much again. The Baptists in 1899 collected \$73,716 (about \$363,580) for foreign missions.

Now as to results. It is pointed out that in India, with a population of 350,000,000 souls, the converts made by the Church Missionary Society in one hundred years amount to 35,440, although there are now as many as 3,424 agents at work. How many of these converts are genuine is beyond even an estimate. In the year 1889-90 the gain was 1,836, including the babies born in families of converts. It took, therefore, two missionaries and \$500,000 to secure one addition to the fold in one year, including babies and all. And the other missionary organizations are said to have even less satisfactory records.

But the whole story is not told, until the character of the converts is considered. On this point the Reynolds's Newspaper says, regarding India:

"The London Missionary Society in the 1896 Report (p. 186) ask subscribers not to despise the low ideas and motives with which they [the converts] come to us.' And, again, at page 145: 'A very large proportion who profess themselves Christians, and are baptized, are so very ignorant that great care and patience are required to make them intelligently acquainted with the fundamental truths of Christianity.' Among the Malay Christians, which the 1899 Report of the Wesleyan Methodist Mission states 'furnish us with the greatest majority of our converts' (p. 76), a lady worker writes: 'When one questions them by themselves, the one appalling fact that forces itself upon one is their unimagineable ignorance. In most, the anxiety for the daily bread is the largely bulking factor for their consciousness.'

Nor is the condition different in China, as shown by this extract:

"In China, the missionaries are now thoroughly disliked, although they have not been interfered with unless their zeal has outrun their discretion, for the Chinese, says Professor Douglas in his book on China (p. 370), are 'singularly tolerant of faiths other than their own.' In the Report of the Church Missionary Society for 1899 we are told that 'churches' have been organized by Chinese for the purpose of affording protection in law cases, such as the payment of debts. In 1869 our Foreign Office (Parliamentary paper on China, No. 2, 1873, p. 12) wrote as follows to Protestant missionaries in China: 'There is good reason to suppose that the animosity which has lately been more intensely shown toward missionaries on the part of the ruling authorities in China is in a great measure to be attributed to the injudicious conduct of the native converts to Christianity.'

And again: 'The missionaries have been and have acted on the assumption that by embracing Christianity they released themselves from the obligations of obedience to the emperor, and that the discharge of their duties as subjects of the Emperor, and acquired a right to be protected by the European power whose religious tenets they have adopted.'

As to Africa the following evidence is quoted:

"Sir H. H. Johnson, our present special commissioner for Uganda, and a man of many years' experience in Africa, says in The Nineteenth Century, November, 1887:

"It too often happens that, while the negro rapidly masters the rules and regulations of the Christian religion, he still continues to be gross, immoral and deceitful. They [missionaries] may have succeeded in turning their disciples into professing Catholics, Anglicans, or Baptists; but the immoral, the drunkenness, and lying are more apparent among the converts than among their heathen brethren.'

"I need to say that, with a few very rare exceptions, those native African pastors, teachers, and catechists whom I have met were all, more or less, bad men. They attempted to veil their abhorrent immorality with an unblushing hypocrisy and a profane display of mouth-religion which, to an honest mind, seemed even more disgusting than the immorality itself. While it was apparent that not one particle of true religion had made its way into their gross minds, it was also evident that the spirit of sturdy manliness which was present in the natives formerly found no place in their false, cowardly attitudes."

"It is not on the spread of Christianity that African missions can at present base their claim to our gratitude, respect, or support. In many important districts where they have been at work for twenty years they can scarcely number in honest statistics twenty sincere Christians—that is to say, twenty natives understanding in any degree the doctrines or dogmas they have been taught and striving to shape their conduct by their new principles. In other parts, where large numbers of nominal Christians exist, their religion is discredited by numbering among its adherents all the thieves, liars, rogues, and unclean lives of the colony."

A certain class of "Christians" have made it their special concern to represent "Mormon" missionary efforts as a farce, or a failure. "Mormon" missionaries are maliciously said to labor among the lowest and most degraded classes, and to make converts principally among the ignorant whom they coax into a life of superstition and shame. It can do no harm to point out what is said about their own missionary efforts, and that by friends. As for the "Mormon" missionary work, the facts speak for themselves, and refute the falsehoods promulgated. What are the facts in the case of the sectarian missions in China, India and Africa?

Free trade between Porto Rico and the United States will be proclaimed tomorrow. Long may it live!

Cole and Jim Younger will sell tombstones. A logical sequence to grave filling, their old occupation.

Profound scientific explanations of the present prolonged hot spell are worth reading, and that's about all.

To the public there is pleasure in the thought that the weather bureau as well as others is the victim of its own miscalculations.

Those whose walk in life is on the sunny side of Easy street are now seeking the rest and shady places, there to be cool and easy.

If Historian Macley would only write a history of his history of the battle of Santiago and Schley's part in it, how interesting that history would be!

Barnum knew what he was talking about when he said people liked to be humbugged. And 'as people of one section or city like it as well as those of another.

Salt Lickers in San Francisco write home that they have to wear overcoats

and sealakin aquakes. "Can such things be and o'er come us like a summer's dream without our special wonder?"

By his attack on Admiral Schley Navy Historian Macley has opened a veritable Pandora's box. And how the people will have to suffer because of jealousies and animosities begotten by the battle of Santiago!

Uncle Sam and John Chinaman are engaged in a perpetual performance of the game of hide and seek. The one is ever trying to exclude the evader and the other is forever trying to evade the excluder.

A regular Robin Hood is California's lone highwayman. When holding up the Cazadero-Mendocino stage the other day, after carefully looking over the wagon, he asked the three passengers if they were workingmen. They informed him that they were, and he replied: "You may go on. I never rob workingmen." How different would have been their treatment had they been the bishop of Hereford or the sheriff of Nottingham.

The total claims for pensions, as a result of the war with Spain, now amount to 48,000, of which only 7,909 have been granted thus far. This is not considered extravagant when it is remembered that the total of men, regulars and volunteers, enrolled for that war, was 278,000. By way of comparison the Boston Transcript says that on May 1, 1865, three weeks after the surrender of Gen. Lee, the total strength of the Union force was 1,000,516 officers and men, and on June 30, 1861, thirty-six years after the Civil War, there were 957,834 pensioners, or within 3,000 of the entire strength of the army at the close of that war. Comment is unnecessary.

Six hundred teachers sailed on the transport Thomas today for the Philippines. Theirs is the true mission of civilization, they are the true heralds of American ideas. They are all under contract for three years. This means that before they return they will have had time to see their work bring forth fruit, and it will make them fairly well skilled teachers of a foreign people. Many of them will doubtless remain in the service and it will be much to the advantage of the service if they do. Never before was there such a casting of educational bread upon the waters. After many days it will return. Success to the American teachers who go to the Philippines!

We do not know whether the Elks who went from this place to Milwaukee are fully entitled to the appellation of B. P. O. E., but it is evident they are rustlers and pushers, and know how to make a good run for their game. They have succeeded in securing the next convention for Salt Lake City, and they are entitled to great credit for their achievement. It means the gathering of thousands of jolly fellows to this point, and therefore great activity in business circles. It will not be a religious or prohibition assembly, but the company will be chiefly big-hearted and liberal folks, who will come to have a good time and yet will observe order and respect the peace of the inhabitants. In a commercial sense it will be a big thing for Salt Lake.

JAPAN HONORING PERRY.

New York Mail and Express.

The Japanese show their peculiar sagacity in dedicating with brilliant ceremony the monument which has been reared, largely out of Japanese contributions, to commemorate the landing of Commodore Perry at Kurihama, Japan, on July 14, 1853. At the time this act of Perry's looked very much indeed like a humiliation of Japan, and the conservative party in the country so regarded it. But it was the beginning of all Japan's later glory, and the nation now celebrates the event with gratitude. American influence, begun in Japan with Perry's landing, is continued not only by the development of trade, by the intercourse of travel and by the education of Japanese in this country, but by the organized work of the Japanese "American Association," which has reared this monument.

KANSAS CITY WORLD.

Commodore Perry is recognized as the man who bore western civilization to the Japanese empire. In the middle centuries the Dutch, and later the Spaniards and Portuguese, had obtained a foothold in a few Japanese ports. An indirect remark of a Spanish priest led to the expulsion of the last named nationalities. The priest had been boasting of the widespread power of the Spanish king, and a Japanese official asked such power had been obtained. "He sends his missionaries to convert the people," said the priest, "and then he sends his soldiers, the converts join them, and that nation is subdued." These words made a deep impression on the Japanese government, and resulted in the expulsion of the Spaniards and the Portuguese. The Dutch settlements were greatly restricted and were finally confined to the island of Desima, at Nagasaki, where for more than two centuries they possessed a monopoly of Japan's European trade.

CUBAN ANNEXATION.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Gen. Wood is evidently striving so to manage as to make both Gomez and Palma work for immediate annexation of Cuba to the United States, and if Gomez and Palma could be elected to the Senate of the United States from Cuba it would complete a great and desirable event. Gomez says that immediate annexation is impossible, because all the Cubans are opposed to the idea of Cuba Libre, and that Cuba should be a free and independent nation, and that they will have to try that experiment before Cuba can consent to become a state of the American Union.

CHICAGO EVENING POST.

In the United States, the movement for the annexation of Cuba, curiously enough, has totally collapsed. It was charged (and no doubt believed) by many that the Platt amendment itself was an insidious forerunner of "criminal aggression" upon Cuba; that it was proposed by words was deemed to promote, the purpose of annexation. We know better now. That legislation, instead of bringing union nearer, has served to remove the chief factor making for union. Indeed, the opposition to the annexation of Cuba is gaining instead of losing strength. There will be no annexation talk in the next congress, but there will be a lively fight over an equitable tariff arrangement with Cuba. The president and the nation are pledged to generous concessions, but the industries named will require the kind and degree of reciprocity Cuba requires. General Gomez is somewhat behind the times. There are

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No. 5, regular price \$ 1-3c. In this sale—	11c
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